THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862. THE WAR.

THE WAR MEETING of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia to-day will be the forerunner of an outpouring of means, men, and feeling in favor of. suppressing the rebellion, which will be powerfully felt throughout the entire country. When, a few days ago, we suggested the propriety of holding a grand mass war meeting in this city in aid of recruiting for the new levy, we did not anticipate so sudden an inauguration of patriotic endeavor in this way. It will be seen by the following call that the strong men of our city are at work, and the whole community will soon wheel into line, marching bravely to the sweet music of PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1862.

SIR: You are requested to meet, with other citizen at the Board of Trade rooms, on Thursday, at twelve of aiding the Executive in providing the contingent of

ral Government. John Hassettine,
A. J. Harper,
John D. Watson,
W. E. Lehman,
B. Rundle Smith,
Henry Davis,
Lorin Blodget. James Traquair,
Daniel Haddock,
Daniel Haddock,
Jr.,
Edward G. Webb,
P. C. Ellmaker,
Geo. T. 7 horn,
Henry M. Watts,
J. Ross bnowden,

Let us hope that at this meeting—a preliminary one-some stringent measures will be taken for ferreting out, exposing, and punishing the arrant traitors in our midst, who, under the garb of immense fealty to the Government, are really undermining it by attempting to prove the Administration partisan, selfish, sordid, and onesided. These men may be easily distinguished in a multitude; they prate of the vast advantages of a sort of something they euphoniously call a Constitutional Uni n, as if any true patriot knew of any other Union in this country and in this war, and they are the same weak parasites of a great false prophet, who, when his attention was directed to the imminent design of the Southern rebels to destroy the Republic, cunningly exclaimed, "Oh! the Union is safe!" Out upon these mischievously officious men, who would take away our liberties by pretending to place them on a firmer basis!

IT IS expected that the new rules for the exchange of prisoners will be ann succed next week. The parties authorized to make the basis of exchange are General Dix, on the part of the Union army, and General Hill for the rebels. The basis of exchange agreed upon is as laid down in the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain. All these points were considered last week at Haxall's Landing, on the James river, between the two generals and the staff. The point in dispute was as to the disposal or position of persons in the Union and rebel States, who may be in sympathy with the United States or the States confederated against them, and this was to be finally settled yesterday or to-day, General Dix having left Washington for that purpose, it is said. The Union released prisoners, it is supposed, will be sent to the Mississippi and to James rivers, as the two points of exchange agreed upon. What will be done with the political prisoners is not yet known, but it is prebable that they will be exchanged. Surgeons and chaplains will be exchanged upon terms of perfect equality, and not regarded as prisoners. Sutlers and their clerks, non-combatants, and released.

DOCTOR DENNISTON, who had been engaged as a volunteer surgeon at the general hospital, at Harrison's Landing, fell overboard from the steamer John Tucker, in the James river, near the mouth of the Chickahominy, on the night of the 22d inst., typhus feyer, and was delirious at the time of the

THE Montreal Witness, one of the ablest journals in Canada, remarks in reference to the American war, that "the great enemies of the Union" have been not Davis. Beauregard, & Co., but the New York Herald, Express, Journal of Comwho prevented the Government from receiving help from the colored population of the South." Oun Southern news to day is both late and important. The rebel account of the escape of the Arkaneas is a refreshing string of cool, mendacious

THE Legislature of New York enacted, in 1781, that any owner of a slave who should have him mustered into either of two regiments for the defence of the frontiers should receive a grant of 500 acres of land. And further, that any such slave, serving for three years or until regularly discharged, shall immediately after such service or discharge, be, and is hereby, declared to be a freeman of this

ALL the officers of Gen. Kearney's division have forwarded to the President a request that he should

receive the just compliment of a position as Major General. Portsmouth, Va., between Sergts. Broughfley and Vincent Co. D. 58th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which resulted in the death of the former at the hands of the latter. It seems that the trouble grew out of a dispute in relation to some whisky which had been sent to Broughfley by his wife. GEN. BEAUREGARD is sick in Richmond. He has no excuse for lying ill there. He has had practice enough to lie well. THE Treasury Department say that small notes. ones, twos, and threes, will be ready for delivery in

ENLISTMENTS in Massachusetts are going on rapidly, and many of the towns have nearly filled their quotas. Spencer, Worcester county, held a war meeting and filled up the ranks at once. Provincetown, on the Cape, has also completed her number. Boston only seems to be behindhand. WE refer with pride to the letters of our special correspondents at Nashville, and with Burnside's

THE treasury note bill, recently passed by Congress, gives authority to the Secretary to fund the six per cent. certificates of indebtedness, and also to purchase, at his option, any of the United States stocks selling in the market at prices which he may esteem cheap, for the temporary employment of balances in the Treasury.

A LETTER from Hilton Head, under date of July

13th, says Edisto Island will be evacuated by Gen. Wright in a few days; just as soon as transports. are obtainable. There are but four regiments there. THE wheat crop has been harvested in New Jersey, and it is represented to be the heaviest seen in the State for several years past. Ir is understood that such dispositions are in

progress as will give General Cox's force, lately holding the head of the Kanawha Valley, an active share in the campaign of Pope's army. In the last decade the newspaper and periodical literature of the country has doubled in numbers and circulation. The agures are as follows :-

These statistics show what a mighty country this is about to become, and with what rapid strides its

intelligence is advancing. ONE of the Montreal papers, speaking of the recent advance in the price of gold in the loyal States, says it is to be remembered that in Britain's struggle with the First Napoleon, when she had to make Bank of England notes a legal tender, the premium on gold rose much higher than it has yet done in the States, the guinea, or 21s. gold piece, having been worth 26s., or, we think, at one time, 27s, in bank notes.

The fall in the price of gold has commenced, and it was quoted yesterday at 118. The short crops of grain in England and France will create a demand for our great staple in those countries, and as it is ordered specie will flow back to us, and the price of gold will fall in spite of the speculators.

upon the promptings of a bought experience. Disregarding the wisdom of our enemies, we attempted to carry on a gigantic war without a master mind to guide our armies, and to so shape their movements as to compass the downfall of the rebellion. In our intensely democratic jealousy, we feared to entrust so vast a power to a single individual. We it. Let us meet it in its inception-meet it fancied we could suppress the rebellion in a boldly and vigorously. Let us renew our old parliamentary style, and sent forward a cer- policy of offence which was everywhere suc- to enlighten our people, and to obtain assisttain number of generals, prescribed by Congress, as delegates to environ the Confede- ministration is straining every nerve to prove racy, and buttonhole it back to loyalty. Our policy has failed to yield the flattering result | new counsels adopted-political and military. we toiled and hoped for. We have had many | Shame to the people if they do not support it! What true Democrat will not find, in this sugand glorious successes; but they have cost | Ten thousand times ten thousand shames if we | gestive contrast, an irresistible incentive to us time, and precious lives, and treasure, and falter and fall now-now, when one more still the work remains unfinished. A thousand potent reasons combine to render a speedy and successful ending of the conflict necessary. Our people are as earnest now as in the beginning. They ask but a vigorous prosecution of the war, and are confident that the boundless strength of their resources, properly applied, and animated by the vital spark of patriotism, will achieve the downfall of the slaveholders' rebellion. They are willing to " fight the good fight of faith," for the preservation of the Union, and the support of the Administration, but they ask in return that the Administration shall inaugurate a more energetic conduct of the war, whose results may be immediate, tangible, and seen before the world.

The Administration has fairly accepted this responsibility. We have seen Major General Pors appointed to the chief command of our srmy in the Shenandoah Valley, and we know the glorious fruit that is ripening already. We find not merely numerical combinations the terrible fate of captivity, and the slow tor-

of disorganized divisions into one corps ture of a cheerless dungeon. The Governd'aimée; but we find an entirely new corps, enthusiastic, confident, and only eager to be led against an enemy. But the reform has not paused here. To-day we have the gratifying order of the President, which the public has for weeks anticipated, appointing Major General Halleck commander-in-chief of the grand army of the Union. The mere fact that any one at all was to be in chief command of our armies, would of itself have diffused a general feeling of joy and confidence throughout the loyal States, only paralleled by the spirit of despondency which it would have excited throughout the South and among the cotton sympathizers of Europe. But the selection of such a finished statesman and sol-

dier as General HALLECK is everywhere acknowledged to be is no ordinary appointment, enuring simply to the exaltation of individual aims and purposes. Gen. HALLECK has been tried in the service of his country, and no single peccadillo has ever been alleged against him. By his extraordinary executive talent he brought order from the chaos into which the army of the West was flung at Shiloh. But the rebel army under BEAUREGARD had likewise been reorganized, and its morale restored. It was massed behind entrenchments, and defending the Mississippi valley, and it was feared that at the second onset our victory would be little more decisive than at first. But HALLECK took the field, and without the firing of a gun dispersed the "flower of the rebel army" into wandering guerilla hordes, which the loyalists of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri can very well attend to. Such is our chief commander-a man who never suffered duty to stare him in the face, but strove, himself, that the result might be "all he could desire." He is worthy of the nation's confidence, for his mind and heart are absorbed in its struggle for self-preservation. His designation for this high office does honor to Mr. Lincoln, and is another evidence of his sincere devotion to the best interests of the country. With a head to carry

carry on the war, how can it fail to end successfully? Independent of his military capacity, Gen. HALLECK is noted as an able lawyer. He left his lucrative business to take up arms in defence of the cause of the Government of the United States, and was created by Congress a major general of the army, his commission bearing date August 19, 1861. It was due to his skill and administrative ability that the army of the West became such a power in the war against rebellion. Its successes have been constant and continued, and form a more grateful tribute to the genius of their originator than high-sounding eulogies, or monu

ments carved from perishable stone. THE TABLES ARE TURNED. Every good strategist knew last summer that if the war were protracted as far as to the anniversary of Bull Run the relations of the contending parties would necessarily be reversed. History presents no record of a war, waged with the single policy of strict defence, continued for many successive months in the face of a powerful and resolute enemy. The party that was put upon the defensive at first must take the aggressive at last, even to carry out its original self-protective design. There is nothing strange in this. War is one of the too, will be held like surgeous and chaplains, as great vital functions of a State-civil war especially. No people ever had a name and a fame enrolled upon the blazoned page of national greatness without receiving a baptism of blood; and this civic vital movement which is not only legitimate but necessary, i and was drowned. He had been suffering from a struggle of opposite forces, and all such struggles are decided in favor of that party which most boldly takes, and energetically pushes, an offensive policy. It is a mere truism-almost a play with words-to say that the attacking side wins; it is equivalent to saying that the winner wins. We have abundant proof of this now. The rebels gave themselves an advantage in inaugurating the war, since they secured time and means for prosecuting it; but they put infinitely more chances on the other side, by making the issue of the contest such that it required us to take the initiative. We thus had given to us the choice of position, and our foe was compelled o make extraordinary efforts to cancel our superior opportunities and start even with us. This is, undoubtedly, one of the main causes of the ruthless and pertinacious energy displayed by the rebels. Other causes influence he people; but it is this that fires the lead. ers—this absolute necessity of doing everything or losing everything. Success is their aim, and a success that admits of no degrees or higgling settlements. It is independence or nothing, and this political incitement only aggravates the military necessity—both tending to one general plan, a restless vigor, a patient and sedulous, but rapid and brilliant prosecution of the contest. They might fortify, entrench, and evacuate till they had gathered, organized, and

concentrated their forces; but when they had once reached positions within mutual support, and affording other strategic facilities for executing the second part of the programme, the first was to be utterly discarded; the enemy was to be scattered, partly by vielding to them and luring them on to points the most disadvantageous for their concerted action, partly by speedily hurling large masses against their detached fragments, and partly by maintaining a harassing and threatening force in their rear. These combined means were to reverse the first order of things, and give the rebels the offensive. We have seen the first two schemes pretty well executed and the third is in process of operation against us. So it has come that the tables are turned. Yet not hopelessly. The present status of the war could not have been prevented except by a very rapid campaign in the beginning. This was rendered impossible by the repulse at Bull Run, and we must now accept what was then made inevitable. The rebels have taken, or are quickly taking, the offensive. We might as well make our minds up to it and rally our energies to meet the new exigency Our army of the Potomac is holding a safe po sition for itself, rather than making any position untenable for the rebels. HALLECK's forces are scattered along the line from Memphis to near Chattanooga, not that they may threaten the States on whose edges they are stationed, but that they may prevent an irruption from those States into the North.; while raids are actively going on in three States already conquered by us-Missouri Tennessee, and Kentucky-and the rebel foot has even dared to press free soil in Indiana. The War Department is fully aware of this remarkable change in the relations of the contending parties, and is preparing to accommosummons of HALLECK, MITCHEL, and Pope, to the capital. This will explain the President's anxious consultation with General Scort. McDowkle's seeming inaction at Fredericksburg, and BUELL's at Decatur. It is the chief motive that has prompted the recent call for more troops; and every man must feel the importance of the crisis. Men must be had, and quickly. A merciless conscription has filled the Southern ranks; let the honorable stringency of patriotism muster

cessful as long as it was pursued. The Adequal to the new task. New energy is aroused, hearty effort will plant our heels throat of this accursed conspiracy! THE ANNOUNCEMENT will be hailed with universal gratification that arrangements have been made by General Dix whereby "an immediate and general exchange of prisoners" will be effected. This is but an act of simple justice to thousands of our brave soldiers, whose terrible experiences of prison life in rebeldom have thrilled the whole North with horror and indignation. Let us have them released at once, and restored to their homes and families; and let the release indeed be "general," as promised. The sufferings of Colonel CORCORAN and hundreds of his brave com-

rades, whose patient endurance has wrought

upon the sympathy of our people, have been

sufficiently prolonged, over a year having

elapsed since the battle of Bull Run, white

the only reward meted to their gallantry was

our tens of thousands. They must come, ever

if the Republican idea of voluntary service

have to be violated by a draft. A new danger

is upon us; a few days of delay may roll it to

our doors, and swell its tide to such fury that

our best strokes will not then be able to buffet

ment, in coming to this decision to exchange prisoners, has done nothing that the most captions stickler for conventional etiquette can cavil at. It has admitted nothing and recognized nothing, save that its own citizens must be protected everywhere, and by all honorable and lawful means, from contamination with disloyalty.

WE ARE authorized by a citizen, whose name he desires to be kept from the public, to add his name to the list of those who are willing to give a thousand dollars towards equipping volunteers. Who will be the next citizen to come forward with his means to assist the country?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1862. The rancor and bitterness of the Breckin ridge leaders in the free States may be profita bly contrasted with the patriotism and disinteestedness of the heroic people in the Southern States, represented by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. This latter class are constantly surrounded with perils, and know full well that, if ever captured by the rebels, they cannot escape with their lives. The Union men of Eastern Tennessee have maintained themselves against the traitors for an entire year, and in their struggle have endured indescribable horrors. Many of them have been slaughtered in cold blood, hundreds are still languishing in loathsome prisons, and others have been forced to flee to the mountains for refuge. If there is any portion of our countrymen who have a right to complain of the Government of the United States, it is these long-suffering Tennesseans. Instead of this, they repose entire confidence in the President and his military and civil representatives. Nothing more anakens their scorn, and indignation than the efforts of the sympathizers with treason in the free States. They see these men living comfortably under the protection of the flag. seemre from assault by the public enemy, and on the war, and a popular determination to strangely tolerated by the Federal authorities. In vain do they look to such sympathizers for encouragement. Mr. Brownlow goes forth as the champion of the Union, speaking for the patriots of Tennessee, and sustaining the war with marvellous eloquence and power; and in return is denounced by the organs of the so-called Democratic party with unsparing bitterness. Andrew Johnson himself is never referred to in language of approval or admiration. The reason is obvious: the loval heroes of Tennessee are objects of hatred to the enemies of the coun- | ment try in the free States, because, unlike these enemies, they refuse to misrepresent the purposes of the Administration and the Republican party, and because, also, they regard all the followers of John C. Breckinridgewhether in the rebel army, or in the organization styling itself Democratic—as the most dangerous and malignant foes of the good cause. It is a fact of signal significance, that the movement against the General Administration, in the free States, which began with the address of the fifteen "Democratic' members of Congress, was promptly repu-

diated, and has been consistently rejected, by Andrew Johnson and his friends There is in this contrast much material for earnest reflection. How strange it is that the Breckipridgers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and other States, surrounded as they are with all the blessings of peace and of home, should engage themselves in efforts to embar. rass the Government and to divide the people! They constitute themselves the exclusive champions of the Constitution, bewail the doctrines of the Abolitionists, agonize over confiscation bills and taxes, and in their inmost stranger would suppose, without knowing the facts, that these men were the victims of some fearful oppression, that the war had fallen upon them with terrible severity, and that they, and they alone, were innocent of the great crime of precipitating the rebellion; and if he turned to the reverse of the picture, and studied the course of Johnson and his followers, he would conclude that their fields had not been desolated and their homes not devastated, but that they were revelling in the enjoyment of all the advantages of safety in their property and their persons. Let me give you specimen, first, of the language of Governor

Johnson, on the fourth of last July, in his public address to the people at Nashville: public address to the people at Nashville:

"He knew these Southern politicians, Yancey,
Toombs, Davis, Wigfall, Mason, Benjamin, and
others, well, for he had served with them for years
in Congress. He was familiar with their views
and feelings, and, having watched their course
closely, believed that he understood their motives
clearly. He sat side by side with them when they
professed that they wanted a compromise with the
North. But the journals of Congress proved that
these traitors had an opportunity to get the compromise they professed to desire, and yet they allowed it to be defeated when their vote would have
obtained it. They talked hypocritically." A setlowed it to be defeated when their vote would have obtained it. They talked hyportically. A settement of difficulties was the very last thing these rebel Senators wanted. They sought continually how they might defeat a peaceable settlement of the question in dispute. They took their seats in the Federal Congress for the purpose of breaking up the Union, and founding one which they could control. They succeeded, unbaspily for the country, in plunging us into a bloody, and cruel, and unboly war.

holy wer: "The very men who were most clamorous for "The very men who were most clamorous for Southern rights were the very last to go into the army to fight for them, but they were busy in getting others to go. The chivalry champions of Southern rights indeed! Why, they have robbed, and plundered, and devastated the South. They have made East Tennessee a desert because her people are loyal. I am a slave-owner myself, not by inheritance, but by hard labor, and they not only robbed me of my negroes, but turned my wife and little boy into the streets, and converted my dwelling into a hospital and barracks. The Southern chivalry have been the greatest robbers and enemies of the rights of the rights of the people that the coun-

ern envairy have been the greatest robbers and enemies of the rights of the people that the country has ever seen.

"This is the people's Government; they have received it as a legacy from Hoaven, and they must defend and preserve it, if it is to be preserved at all. I am for this Government above all earthly possessions, and if it-perish I do not wish to survive.

I am for it though slavery should be struck possessions, and it is perish I do not wish to survive it. I am for it, though slavery should be struck from existence, and Africa swept from the balance of the world. I believe, indeed, that the Union is the only protection of slavery—its sole guarantee; but if you persist in forcing the issue of slavery against the Government, I say, in the face of Heaven, 'give me my Government, and let the negroes go!'.'

This is the appeal of a patriot to an oppressed and hunted people—an appeal for the country and against its foes. Now, let me ask your attention to the following extract from a socalled Democratic paper published in the town of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and floating the flag inscribed with the names of Slenker and Barr as candidates for State offices. I copy from the Luzerne Union of a late date:

the Luzerne Union of a late date:

"Of all the foul earcasses exhumed from the graves of political, social, and religious life, and brought to the surface by this great upheaving wave of nigger agitation, that of Parson Brownlow is the vilest—a thing who bears the semblance of a man, but one whose every instinct and every word is of the devil—a vile political prostitute—a base hypocrite, who would sell his soul for a mess of political pottage—a blasphemer, who would shame the veriest scavenger in the infernal regions—once a violent pro-slavery man, because at that time it was the most profitable; now a loud-mouthed, canting, nigger-loving Abolitionist, because that will pay the best—a man who prefixes to his name the epithet of Parson—a reverend gentleman, whose choice language would exclude him from the revels of a brothel or a hawdy house—and yet this animal is permitted to descently and coarse blasphemy!"

Dr. Brownlow is the bosom friend of Andrew Dr. Brownlow is the bosom friend of Andrew

Johnson. He is the honored associate and confident of Justice Catron, of the Supreme Court of the United States Bailey Peyton, William H. Polk, Horace Maynard, and the other unconditional champions of the Union cause in Tennessee. He is the Peter the Hermit of the war. Whenever he speaks, thousands listen and linger over his thrilling exposures of rebel oppression. He is a witness that cannot be put down by argument, because he is himself the best proof of the truth of his testimony, and this man, sent here ance in order that he may resume his heroic labors in his own State, is made the mark of opprobrium and insult by the organs of the so-called Democratic party of Pennsylvania. oppose a party which has no better purpose and no other ambition than to aid and comfort the enemies of the Republic, to cripple the Administration in the presecution of the war, and to slander and ridicule the brave men in the Southern States who continue to uphold

From a Lover of his Country. The following inge nious and charming epis-

OCCASIONAL.

the flag of the Union?

tle will be read with interest: PHILA. July 28 '62 In your editoral of to day you say that all are cowards, that lag back now. I would ask, are you going to go. It is very easy for you to say that. I have a business that must be shut up it I go? Why dont you go to help to fill up the ranks? And shut up your office. Down on fighting for niggers. READER.

WE INVITE attention to the card-" Wanted. a. general, or special partner '-published in another column of our paper to day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." Gen. Halleck Appointed to the Chief Command of the Army. Washington, July 23 .- The following order,

is made public to-day:

Executive Mansion, July 11, 1862. Ordered, That Major General Henry W. Halleck be assigned to command the whole land forces of the United States as General-in-Chief, and that he proceed to this capital as soon as he can, with safety to the positions and operations within the depart ment now under his special charge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. President Lizcoln left Washington to visit the army of the Potomae on the 7th of July, and arrived back on the 10th. The above order was issued the next day, as will be seen by the date, and it was doubtless made with the concurrence of Gen.

The New military Programme. There is neither law nor regulation for the acceptance of volunteers otherwise than for three years or the war.

The President, Secretary of War, and Major

General Halleck were long in consultation at the War Department this morning. For a portion of the time Generals Pope and Burnsing were with Great repugnance to the idea of drafting continues to be entertained in official circles here, the impression being that the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers is already being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity that promises to secure the whole numb r in much less time than was recently anticipated.

Major General Pope has issued orders to the different generals commanding divisions in his army corps requiring them to seize all the horses and mules in their vicinity, especially in Culpeper county, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants f the surrounding country. They are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely needed for the naintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants. Army Orders

Brigadier General GILMORE is ordered to report Major General McCLELLAN. Surgeon HAINES is assigned to duty in the Army

By direction of the President, a Board to retire isabled army officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of August last, will assemble in Washington on the 28th inst. The Board will consist of Brig. Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. A. Col. H. K. CRAIG, of the ordnance department; Lieut. Col. H. BROOKS, 2d Artillery; Medical Inspector Coolige, and Surgeon L. A. Edwards.
Major Prince is appointed recorder of the Board. The resignation of John M. Wallace, additional paymester, is accepted by the War Depart-

Prémium for Recruits. According to an army order just published, for volunteer recruits for the old regiments there will be paid a premium of \$3, and for those enlisting in the new regiments a premium of \$2. The premium may be paid to the person bringing the recruit, or to the recruit in person, in case he presents himself. The month's pay in advance for regular or volunteer recruits will be paid under such regulations as the Paymaster General may establish. During the continuance of the war \$25 of the \$100 bounty previously authorized by act of Congress will be paid to every recruit of the regular and voluntees forces in advance.

Orders in Respect to Clothing for Sick and Wounded Soldiers. The following is a joint resolution of Congress

approved July 12, 1862: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Repreentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish extra clothing to all sick, wounded, and other soldiers, who may have lost the same by casualties of war, under such rules and regulations as the department may prescribe, during the existence of the present rebellion. In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, it is or-

dered that the quartermaster's department shall charge of any hospital or depot of sick and wounded soldiers, such regulation clothing, necessary to their health and comfort, as may be requisite to replace that lost by them by the casualties of war; the necessity of the issue to be certified to by the surgeon, and the requisition to be approved by the medical director or medical inspector of the station. Such issue to be gratuitous, and not charged to the soldiers. The Quartermaster General will cause blank requisitions to be furnished to the offipers of the various hospitals upon their application. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Exchange of Prisoners. Gen. Dix, acting for the United States, and Gen. HILL, acting for the rebels, have made an arrangement for an immediate and general exchange of prisoners.

Postage Stamps.

The semi-official announcement that ordinary postage stamps will not be redeemed or exchanged if used as currency, creates some excitement here.

The Post Office Department has sold stamps to week, for currency purposes. Secretary Chase is still doubting whether he will ssue any stamps under the new law. Officers Returned to the Peninsula.

A large number of officers who have been idling about the city have been sent back to the Peninsula, and made to rejoin their regiments. State Prisoners.

There are now 145 prisoners confined in the Old Capitol prison, under the direction of Provost Marshal Dosten. They belong to almost every State in

Judge for Cape Town, Africa. ALONZO C. UPHAM, of Leroy, New York, has been appointed judge, to reside at Cape Town, under the Seward-Lyons treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

Small-Note Contract. The Government contract for the small treasury otes has been awarded to the National Bank Note Company.

Employment of Female Contrabands. The female portion of the contrabands recently emoved from Capitol Hill to the late camp of the McCiellan Dragoons, near the suburbs of the city, are to be made useful in the capacity of washer

appointed storekeeper, and is in charge of the ma-

Association is doing its whole duty. Persons at a

distance who desire to aid in this noble work, can

send money or whatever they have to bestow, to

D. L. EATON, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Com-

receive and receipt for all such contributions.

Every dollar is wisely expended by the committee

be similarly appropriated.

and every additional dollar that may be sent will

particularly whisky, wines, and ice. The conva-

scent soldiers need something to stimulate them

It will gratify numerous friends of our brave fel-

lows to know that they are thus carefully looked

after. Those in hospitals in this city are doing ad.

mittee, who is permanently resident here, and will

women for the hospitals.

What is being done for our Sick. worthless. The Pennsylvania Association for the Relief of our Sick and Wounded Soldiers is doing a vast Additional Surgeons for the Pennsylvania amount of good. The executive committee is now Troops.

HARRISHURG, July 23.—In obedience to Goextending its operations to our suffering fellowtizens on the peninsula, who number from 1,500 ernment Order No. 79 of the War Department, an o 2,000. Mr. John Kane returned from Fortress additional assistant surgeon will be at once assigned Monroe yesterday morning, after having made a tour of the different hospitals, and brought much to each Pennsylvania regiment now in the field. A State Medical Board will therefore convene in valuable information. This morning six heavy Philadelphia, on Monday, July 28th, at 10 o'clock

boxes, containing articles of clothing and refresh-A M. in the Medical Hall of the University o ment, were sent to the peninsula, to be distributed Pennsylvania, where candidates will call and regisby Mr. John Kane, John D. Nichols, and A. L. ter their names.

The Board will meet daily for five days, or unti KERR, among our suffering men. A storehouse has been established on the peninsula through the the requisite number is obtained. efforts of these gentlemen, under the patronage and As the number wanted will be over one hunprotection of the Government and the officers dred, it is hoped that the editors of the paper of the army; and so far as human effort throughout the State will make the wants o operate, every want will be attended to. troops as widely known as possible, and invite the Under this efficient organization, a room has been opened at No. 5 Washington Building, sylvania regiments as assistant surgeons. corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, All appointments as surgeons will hereafter be where correct lists of our troops in hospital are made by the promotion of assistant surgeons who, kept, and may be seen by all. CHAS. L. WELLS. by the faithful performance of their duty, have of Dewningtown, Pa., has been appointed registrar, hown themselves worthy. and is in attendance from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and also in the evening. SAMUEL CALDWELL has been

them out.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamer Fulton . Now orreans, with dates to the 16th inst. Purser McManus reports having passed the gunboat Octorora, and a portion of the fleet for Fortress Monroe, off Pilot-town, which would sail for Hamp-

ton Roads the next day. The Fulton has 150 hogsheads of spgar as a pargo. She also brings the body of Lieut. De Kay. Among the passengers are Gen. Shepley, Colone Curtmes, Capt. Nelson, Lieut. Cowan, Capt. Gould, Lieut. Briggs, Lieut. Appleton, Lieut. Sayford, Capt. Gilbert, Lieut. Woodruff, Lieut. Peckman Lieut. Alfred, Lieut. Wallen, Lieut. McAfee, Lieut Hebard, Lieut. Hatchaway, Chaplain Brown, Lieut Hayes, Capt. Palmer, and 469 sick and discharged oldiers from Gen. Butler's division. Private H L. Miller, Co. I, 8th New Hampshire, died on the

death ories to Heaven for vengeance. Let twenty or thirty of the prisoners of the highest rank be set sside and held in close confinement, there to remain until Butler is delivered up, or until by tion of all the militia of Missouri, for the purpose of exterminating the guerillas that infest the State. the changes of war he is thrown into our hands.' Every able-bodied man, capable of bearing arms,

Stringent Measures Against Guerillas

Sr. Louis, July 22 .- General Schofield has is

sued a General Order for the immediate organiza

and subject to military duty, is ordered to repair

without delay to the nearest military post, and re-

port for duty to the commissioned officer. Every

man is to bring whatever arms he can procure, and

those who have no arms will be supplied by the

Ordnance Department as quickly as possible. All arms and ammunition of whatsoever kinds, not in

the hands of the loyal militia, will be taken pos-

session of and used for the public defence. Six

days after the date of the order are allowed for

every man fit for duty to report to the command-

ing officer of the nearest military post, and be en

rolled. All persons so enrolled will be regarded

Until further orders the commanding officer of

the post is authorized to give furloughs to such men

of this militia force as cannot be absent from their

ordinary business without serious detriment, or

such as are needed for the present service. Such

leaves of absence will in no case be for a longer

period than ten days, and may be revoked at any

time at the discretion of the officer granting them.

The militia thus organized will be governed by the

articles of war and army regulations, and will be subject to the orders of officers of the United States

or Missouri militia, regularly mustered in the ser-

lestroy such bands.

Brigadier General Schofield, in command of the

Brigadier General Schofield, in command of Missouri State Militia, is hereby authorized to organize the entire militia of the State into companies, regiments, and brigades, and to order into achies, regiments of the force thus organized ench portions of the force thus organized ench portions.

LOUISVILLE, July 23 - Yesterday morning the

outhward, met at Mitchellsville, and both return-

ed, owing to a report that 1,000 rebel cavalry were

Governor Morton, of Indiana, sent 1,000 cavalry,

infantry, and artillery, to Henderson, which arrived there at one o'clock this morning. Simulta-

neously one of our gunboats went up the river with

considerable force, to protect the Union residents.

General Boyle also sent orders to Colonel Garri-

on, commanding at Henderson, to use vigorous

General Green Clay Smith telegraphs from Stan-

ford that he is still pursuing Morgan's guerillas.

A Rand of Guerillas Surprise a Small Fe-

Sr. Louis, July 23.—A merchant of Frederick

tack, which was made at daylight, was sudden and

The Baltimore City Council.

deral Force.

gan or drive him out of the State.

measures to clear the rebels out of the adjoining

near Richland, Tennessee.

counties.

the town.

trains from Nashville northward, and Louisville

as belonging to the active militia of the State.

Miscellaneous: The finding of a General Court Martial, recently onvened at Fort Columbus, having been submitted to the Secretary of War, the following is his order

Lieutenant W. F. MILLER, of the 7th Infantry, s found guilty of neglect and a violation of duty leserving the serious censure of the Department Captain G. J. STEALEY, Assistant Quartermaster f Volunteers, relieved from duty with the army n Virginia, has been ordered to report for duty to

Major General Wood.

The Navy Department received information that the United States steamer De Soto captured the schooner Wm. White, while she was trying to get out of the Sabine Pass. She was loaded with cotton The original manuscript of the Executive order for the seizure and use of property in the rebe States does not include North Carolina.

The machinery erected in the Treasury building s for the stamping and not the printing of United tates notes, as was erroneously stated. Commander Dahleren has entered upon his du ties as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Captain HARWOOD, his predecessor, has succeeded him in he command of the Washington navy yard.

vice, as may be assigned to their command.
St. Louis, July 22—Governor Gamble has issued THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA the following special order: HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, Another Stringent Order by Gen. Pone Adjutant General's Office, St. Louis, July 22, 1862. The existence of numerous bands of guerillas in different parts of the State, who are engaged in robbing and murdering peaceable citizens, for no other cause than that such citizens are loyal to the Government under which they have always lived, render it necessary that the most stringent means should be adopted to punish all such crimes and decrease rash bands. SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS TO BE SENT SOUTH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA Washington, July 23, 1862. General orders no. 11. Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigade and detached commands will proceed immediately to arrest all dis oval male citizens within their nes, or within their reach in the rear of theirre spective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient se.

curity for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their aconstomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South, beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point on our rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor o military law.

If any person having taken the oath of allegiance

as above specified be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use. All communication with any persons whatever iving within the lines of the enemy is positively rchibited, except through the military authoritie and in the manner specified by military law; and any person concerned in writing or in carrying letters or messages in any other way will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the

United States army.
By command of Major General Pope, GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.—The Union prioners which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, on the steamboat Kennebec, were from Richmond. and will all remain in the hospitals at and near this place for the present. There were about two hundred on the boat, and most of them are doing well. They say they were very well treated by the rebels while imprisoned by them, only they were kept closely confined, and their food was bad, but this was not so much from design as from necessity. They say that our surgeons at Richmond have acted nobly and self sacrificingly toward our sick and wounded prisoners, going where they go, and reof them both night and day. I sent forward the names of several Union surgeons yesterday who volunteered to remain in Richmond with our prisoners still there.

Union troops are almost daily arriving at this place, and making a very short stay, and then passing up James river to join Gen. McClellan or Gen. Burnside's divisions. The weather continues cool, and the sick are raoidly recovering. Many are now convalescent who would have lost their lives had the excessively-warm

weather continued for a few days longer. The despatch-ship Rhode Island came up the county. harhor to-day, and is at anchor in the Roads nearly that place, under Captain Leeper, were surprised abreast of the fort. All quiet on the James river to-day. by a band of guerillas, under one Reeves. The at-NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamship Ocean fierce, no pickets being out to apprise our men of

Queen arrived at this port this morning, having left Port Royal about three weeks ago. Her news from that quarter is anticipated. inst., everything was quiet. The vessels coming down James river, report little annoyance from rebel batteries, but still it is deemed necessary have them convoyed by gunboats. The hospital transport Elm City left Fortress Monroe on the evening of the 21st, with a full load

Louisville, July 23.—General Smith's forces have arrived at Someraet, in pursuit of Morgan.

Morgan's forces had crossed the Cumberland of sick and wounded, supposed for the Chesapeake. Jap, retreating to Tennessee. The Arago had gone to Newport News to take un some sick and wounded for this city; but was ex-Bounty for Volunteers. WEST CHESTER, July 23 .- The Commissioners pected to sail the next morning. of Chester county have authorized a loan of \$30,000 o provide a bounty for the volunteers to fill the quota called for by the Governor's proclamation.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. BALTIMORE, July 23 .- An evening paper publishes the following: HEADQUARTERS, July 22 .- All is dull here at

SECOND REJECTION OF THE BOUNTY BY THE SECOND BRANCH-EXCITEMENT AMONG THE OUT SIDERS—THE OBNOXIOUS MEMBERS ASSAILED. BALTIMORE, July 23.—At the meeting of the City Councils this afternoon, the Committee of Conference reported again the resolution rejected yesterday by the second branch, making an appropriation for the bounty of volunteers, when the Secessionists of the second branch again rejected it A considerable crowd was present, and the rejection exceed much excitement. Savarel of the There is no thought of General McClellan being superseded, although the Northern papers speak of such an event as being probable. Either General Meigs or General Halleck will be commander inchief. When the President was here General McClellan recommended and urged such an aption caused much excitement. Several of the members were assaulted on leaving the chamber. A large police force was in attendance, who pro-tected the obnoxious members to their homes, and, pointment, but told the President not to allow his claims to interfere with his action in the matter. There are several thousand men here unable to but for this, they would have been roughly handled. The police are now protecting their dwellings. do duty, although the health of the army has improved since it came to the James river. There is no movement whatever of the troops. The au-Illness of Bishop Soule of the Methodist Church. thorities are looking every day for the enemy to open new batteries on the other side of the river.

Louisville, July 23.—The train from Nashville arrived on time. The venerable Bishop J. Soule of the Methodist Church is among the passengers. He was semi-paralyzed on his journey hither. The rebels are visible at all times on the opposite side, but they are never interfered with unless they appear in large numbers, when the gunboats shell From San Francisco—\$1,114,000 in Gold Many resignations of officers are being sent in for New York.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The steamer Golder but none are accepted except of those who are

Gate has sailed for Panama, with 230 passenger. nd \$1,114,000 in treasure. BUFFALO, July 23.—A severe thunder storm oc-curred to-day, during which a grain elevator was blewn down, and one man killed and four wounded. Another elevator and a house were struck by light

The Strike on the Lehigh Canal MAUCH CHUNK, July 23.—To James Cox, Pre-ident, 122 South Second street.—The strike among the men on the canal repairs is ended. A large force is working to-day on the terms offered the company previous to the turn-out.

The Asia at Halifax. Halifax, July 23.—The royal mail steamship Asia arrived here at midnight, and sailed again at 3.30 this morning for Boston. She has sixty three passengers for Boston. Her advices have been telegraphed from Cape Race.

She reports having passed the steamer China, bound for Liverpool, on the 13th. Departure of the Europa.

Boston, July 23.—The royal mail steamer Europa sailed for Liverpool to day with forty-six passengers and \$75,000 in specie. Boston Races.

Boston, July as to the cool weather the second day's meeting was not so well attended. The first race of a single dash, one-mile handicap, was won by Hillsborough, I m. 504 sec. The two-mile handicap was won by Bettle Ward in 3 m.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour steady; the supply carce. Wheat steady, with a fair demand for new scarce. Wheat steady, with a mir demand to.

Corn 2c higher; the supply is light. Oats dull and Ic
lower. Whisky dull at 21c. Coffee steady.

Col. Henry L. Cake's 96th Pennsylvania Regiment is on the right wing, in the extreme advance. The 95th Regiment, raised and so long commanded by

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND, OF THE NEW YORK TIMES-FEDERAL SOLDIERS ON PAROLE—GENEROUS POLICE OFFICERS—POSTAGE-STAMP CERRENCY-THE LATE DR. BETHUNE'S FUNERAL-THE HO-BOKEN MURDER-THE MEASURE WORM AND THE ICHNEUMON FLY—PROGRESS OF RECRUITING— THE HON. CHARLES SUMMER—STOCKSS MAR-

NEW YORK, July 23, 1862. It is stated in certain quarters, supposed to be eliable, that Hon. Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Daily Times, is about to retire from that establishment. No reason is given for this change, except that Mr. Raymond is at present too sick to attend to business.

Over a year ago a number of Federal soldiers in

Over a year ago a number of Federal soldiers in Texas, overpowered by a rebel force, surrendered to the late traitor Twiggs, and were released on parole and sent North. On their arrival here the Texans were sent to Governor's Island to garrison the fort. While on duty there they took exception to the task of guarding certain rebel prisoners in confinement on the island, alleging that by so doing they were breaking their parole; a few of them went so far as to throw down their arms, and one was tried by court-martial, Gen. Harvey Brown presiding. The papers, with the evidence and result of the trial, sent to Washington for approval, were recently returned. The man was again ordered on duty, without punshment other than that which he had ondured in the guard-house. Forty of the other paroled soldiers have since, in view of this fact, laid down their arms, but they have not been placed under arrest. They are, however, obliged to, do the work of the garrison.

The police officers attached to the Forty second precinct yesterday subscribed the sum of thirty dollars, and with it purchased a quantity of slippers and undershirts, which they presented to the sick and wounded soldiers at the City Hospital. When the soldiers arrived at the navy yard, these officers were detailed to assist in carrying them to the City Hospital, and their swmathies were as officers were detailed to assist in carrying them to the City Hospital, and their sympathies were so much moved by the condition of the men that the above subscription was the result. The police in several other precincts are about to follow the ex-

several other precincts are about to follow the example.

The salesmen in the stamp department of the post office, in this city, were kept very busy yesterday in disposing of stamps to purchasers. The office was crowded during business hours by those desirous of procuring the new currency. The sales amounted to \$24,000. This morning the following retire was rectally and the office. amounted to \$24,000. This morning the following notice was posted up at the office:

Post Office, New York, Jaly 23, 1862.

Purchasers of postage stamps will only be supplied with such quantities as they require for use in the preparent of postage, as the Post Office Department is not to furnish stamps for currency.

By order of the Postmaste: General.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

The amount of sales to-day will probably be reduced to \$5,000.

nies, regiments, and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized as he may judge necessary for the purpose of putting down all marauders and defending the peaceable citizens of the State.

St. Louis, July 23.—The Provost Marshal General has issued an order ferbidding the sale or transfer by dealers or individuals, of arms or ammunition of any character, under penalty of arrest and the imprisonment of the offender during the war. All dealers, whether agents or owners, in this division, are required immediately to make an inventory of all arms and ammunition on hud, stating the quantity; class and value of such inventory, to be filed at the office of the Provost Marshal within three days, accompanied by affidavits that its afull and correct statement, that the values affixed are the fair and usual charges for the same. Should it become necessary to take possession of duced to \$5,000.

Since the death of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, a Florence, Italy, a note from his hand, written some time before he left the country, has been opened and found to contain minute directions for his own funeral. The committee who have been appointed funeral. The committee who have been appointed to carry out his wishes are now in daily expectation of the arrival of the remains, which left Leghorn per bark Undine, on the 27th of May. Upon arrival the time and place for the funeral will be given in the daily papers, allowing an interval of some days for friends coming from a distance. Any necessary information in regard to the funeral may be obtained from Mr. J. B. Stewart, of Brooklyn, or Tan Evek Sutphen, New York. Should it become necessary to take possession of the said arms and ammunition for the use of the the said arms and ammunition for the use of the militia called into service to exterminate the guerilla bands, possession will be taken thereof, and the proper receipts given.

The removal or transfer of arms and ammunition from one point to another of this division, except by the loyal militia, is forbidden. Any person guilty of their removal will be arrested and held as an enemy of the State, and guilty of aiding its enemies. be obtained from Mr. J. B. Stewart, or Doomy, or Ten Eyck Sutphen, New York.

The jury in the Hobeken murder case closed the inquest on the body of Demarest this morning, at Baumer's Hotel, Hobeken, by finding a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot manifeliated by some person or persons unknown." nemies.

The persons and property of all citizens are subor dinate to the common weal, and it is expected that loyal citizens will render implicit obedience, and roport to the nearest local provest marshal or military commandant any violation of this order.

wound inflicted by some person or persons unknown. The jury unanimously expressed their disapprobation of the unfeeling conduct of William H. Gardiner, James McCadden, Barnet McCadden, and tion of the unrecting conduct of within H. Gardiner, James McCadden, Barnet McCadden, and Martin E. Greot, in leaving the deceased to die, and not making any effort to relieve him. The jury also recommended the Executive and public authorities of the State to offer a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of the murderer.

The Brooklyn Horticultural Society held a meeting last evening, at which the subject of the measure worm was called up, and Dr. Trumble, of Newark, submitted a report on the nature of the ichneumon fly, which has been discovered to be a very destructive parasite of the measure worm. Five varieties of the fly were exhibited by him, and he contended that the worms would all be destroyed in a short time by the operation of the ichneumon alone. He also contended that the proposed plan for the importation of foreign sparrows, &c., would not be expedient, because the trees in our cities are not tall enough to induce them to build their nests in. The report was laid on the table, and, after transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

meeting adjourned.

The work at the Quartermaster General's office is daily increasing, owing to the activity of the re-cruiting business. Authorizations are being re-

turned, some showing their full quota of men and all making favorable reports. The matter of bounty having been definitely settled, many persons who have heretofore hesitated about enrolling their General Boyle replied, telling him to capture Mor-The despatch from Cincinnati, of last evening, names are now coming forward to swell the ranks stating that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's of the volunteers. Recruiting tents are being pitched in the City Hall park, and the appearance of recruiting offices on Broadway and other streets reminds us of the scenes of a year ago.

At the mustering office in White street, squads of recruits are mustered in every day. As soon as this is done they are all provided with new uniforms, and without delay brought under strict military regulations. The camps around the city are filling up, and probably before the lapse of many days, regiments from this city and other sectors of the State, will leave for the seat of war. The Hon. Charles Sumner is now in this city. town, who arrived here, reports that a desperate fight was had with guerillas at Greenville, Wayne Two companies of the State militia, stationed at

many days, regiments from this city and other sections of the State, will leave for the seat of war. The Hon. Charles Scumer is now in this city. The following were the sales of stocks at the Second Board te-day:

14000 U S 6s '81 reg. 97% 50 Pac M S Co s30 .107% 37000 U S 6s '81 coup. 98% 6000 Tenn S 6s '90. 49% 10 do. ... 108 10000 Missouris 76 ss. 46% 150 do. ... 107% 560 U D 5s '67 reg. 97% 15000 Tr.7-30 n small .102% 25 Hudson Blv R. ... 43% 1000 C bl St 7s. ... 95 14000 U S 5s 74 coup. 86 10000 To 7-30 n small .102% 25 Hudson Blv R. ... 43% 1000 C bl St 7s. ... 95 150 Mich C n B. ... 99 150 Mich S 6 The Best 99 150 Mich S 6 The Reg. 99 100 Eric R allways 55 8% 100 C on 83% 100 C on 83% 100 C on 85% 100 C the approach of the enemy. Captain Leeper and eighteen of his men are reported to have been kined, and a large number wounded. The rebel loss is not known. The rebels took pessession of

5000 Amer gold.....119% 50 do........... 63% 20000 do.... b30..119% 100 Chi, Burl & Q R 78% 7b(00 do.....119 THE MARKETS. ASRES -Pots are better and are scarce at \$6.50. ASEES —Pots are better and are source at \$6.50. Pearls are nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL —The market for the low grades of Western and State Flour is easier, and is inactive; the frequiry is chiefly confined to shippers. Trade brands as in fair request, and are steady.

The sales are 17.600 bbls at \$6.65.25 for superfine State and Western; \$5.45.65 for for extra State; \$5.55.65 for fancy do; \$5.45.65.65 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.60.656 for shipping brands of round theop extra Ohio, and \$5.75.66.30 for trade brands. Western extra; \$5,500\$\$ for sarpping brands of round hop extra Ohio, and \$5.75\$\$6.30 for trade braves.

Canadian Flour is lower, and is quiet; sales of 1.100 bbls at \$5.45\$\$6.50 for the low grades of extra, and \$5.75\$\$6.30 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in limited request, but is steady; sales of 1.000 bbls at \$5.40\$\$\$6 for mined to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$6.05\$\$\$67 for trade brands.

Rye Flour is steady and in fair request; sales of 130 bels at \$3.50 for Fairfax and Marchal's Ohoice.

WHISKY steady; the demand more active; sales of 16.500 bbls at 30.30 \$26\$\$ for Ohio.

GRAIN.—The Whest market opened quiet, and gradurally improved, under a brisk speculative and shipping demand—a decline in freights stimulating the inquiry. Prime chipping qualities are scarce.

The first lot of new white Wheat was received from Kentucky to-day by W. F. George, Esq., and sold at \$1.55, and the first lot of new amber Delaware by W. S. Stockman sold on private terms.

The sales are 287,000 bushels, in store, to arrive, at \$1.140.119 for Ohiocago spring, \$1.180.121 for Miwankee Club, \$1.21\$\$\$ and series for Amber, Iowa, and Groen Bay—the latter an extreme—\$1.176.121 for Racine spring, \$1.280.138 for red Western, \$1.340.137 for Amber do, \$1.280.145 for white Michigan, and \$1.58 for new white Kentucky

Bye is better; small sales of Jorsey and State at 800 82c Oats are better, but in good demand at 46@48c for 48@Oh.o, and 49c for State. Oorn is better and in good demand; sales of 4,000 bushels at 51@52c for unsound, 53.

as of 4,000 bushes at 51.052c for masound, 50.055 for Eastern mixed, 55 for prime old do, and 57 for common Western yellow.

Speech of Governor Curtin.

At the large and enthusiastic war meeting, held in Harrisburg on Monday evening, Governor Curtin, on taking the chair, congratulated the people of Harrisburg for the promphness with which they had responded to the summons of the General Government. The crisis was indeed imminut; but the resources of the people were equal to its changers or demand. This Government was worth battling for. If disaster should destroy it, the sum would never chine on its like again. He had no fear, however, for its ultimate success, because he had confidence in the valor and devotion of the American people. It was a Govennment of the people for the people, and it therefore remains for the people for the people, and it therefore remains for the people for the people, to meet its foses, and, if possible, by any mage of honorable warfare, conquer and cruel all of them. Governor Curtin and he did not participate in this meeting the service of th name of Liberty, the Constitution and the Union, Fonnsylvania is bound to wage this fight until all these are
placed beyond the reach of their enemies. The speech of
Gov. Jurtin was indeed thrilling and powerful, and unconscious to himself, (though still 'laboring under severe
indisposition,) he became animated with an energy and

Personal Appearance of General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief.

A Western letter-writer has given the following pen

stree. Those is hespitals in this city are doing al.

In this property of the control of the con

THE CITY. The Thermometer. JULY 23, 1861. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 78 88 63% 76% NW. NNE. | E by S. ESE. BE.

THE MILITARY SPIRIT—RECRUITING. -Now that it has become generally known, by the Governor's procismation, that the number of quired from this city will only be about five thousand men, to serve for only nine months, our quota should be on the march within a very short period. Considerable objection was made to enlisting for three years, but now, under the call for nine-months volunteers, these objections have been removed. We have no doubt that recruiting will now go on very briskly, and that, in a few days, Philadelphia, which has already sent its thousands days, Philaceignia, which has already sens us mousanus to battle for the right, and whose sens were among the first to march to the defence of our national capital, and whose blood sprinkled the streets of Baltimore on their way thither, will again rise in all its majesty and send her thousands, yea, tens of thousands, to participate and aid their brethren in destroying the stronghold of rebellion in the valley of Virginia.

their brethren in destroying the stronghold of rebellion in the valley of Virginia.

Yesterday there was considerable activity about the various recruiting stations. The sound of the drum and fife is again becoming quite familiar in the streets. Now that it is known that City Councils will offer a bounty to those who may enlist in this city, there will be no further drawback, and our fifty companies will be raised in at least one month. We learn the special committee of Select Council, to whom was referred the ordinance appropriating \$750,000 for the purpose of encouraging enlistments, have agreed to report a bill allowing the sum of \$25 to nine-months recruits; \$50 to one-year men, and \$75 to those who go for the war.

To-day at noon a preliminary meeting of prominent citizens will be held at the Board of Trade Booms to take into consideration the best mode of aiding the Exceptive in providing the contingent of forces from this State, under the requisition of the General Government. It is probable that a town meeting will be called to ald in carrying out the views of the General Government. It is probable that a town meeting will be called to ald in carrying out the views of the Governor, and to raise five regiments in this city as early as possible.

The officers of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, P. H. G. Lieut. Col. John Newkumet, commanding, have passed a resolution tendering the services of the regiment for nine months, and a committee of five has been appointed to wait upon the Governor and ascertain whether the field and line officers of the regiment, as at present constituted, will be accepted. The regiment now numbers about six hundred men, and to fill it to the requisite stendard, recruiting offices will be opened at once. Great efforts will be made to have this regiment the first in the field from Pennsylvapia.

The Keystone Artillery, P. H. G., Capt. Hastings, in the field from Pennsylvapia.

The Keystone Artillery, P. H. C., Capt. Hastings, have also resolved to offer their battery to the Government for nine months.

The Philadelphia Light Guards, formerly the 224
Pennsylvania Volunteers, are now busily recruiting for
the war. The following is a list of officers, as far as se-

Pennsylvania Volunteers, are now busily recruiting for the war. The following is a list of officers, as far as selected:

Colonel, Elisha W. Davis.
Company A—Captain, Josiah Danfield; first lieutenant. Samuel Arrison; second lieutenant, Joseph Barton.
Company B—Captain, George B. Ridgway.
Company B—Captain, George B. Ridgway.
Company D—Captain, Gharles F. Robertson; first lieutenant, J. M. Burroughs.
Company D—Captain, Samuel Wrigley, Jr.; first lieutenant, J. Heidinger; second lieutenant, John Sanders.
Company F—Captain, Samuel Wrigley, Jr.; first lieutenant, J. Heidinger; second lieutenant, John Sanders.
Company F—Captain, William M. Woolridge; first lietenant, Joseph B. Harman, Jr.; second lieutenant, J. H. J. Jackson.
Company G—Captain, H. J. Snider; first lieut., Wm. H. Sloanaker; second lieut., West Funck.
Company H—Captain, Thomas Ford; first lieut., S. D. Allen.
Company L—Captain, Wm. T. Fennimore; first lieut., Pary T. McCardy; second lieut., John B. Morley.
Company K—Captain, Benj. Pippett; first lieut., John Thompeon; second lieut., Edw. L. Randall.
The Soett Legion Regiment are now in camp near Frankford. The encampment is called "Camp Lackawanna," The regiment, it is expected, will have the full complement of men within a few weeks.
A permanent camp of instruction has been formed above Wissahickon station, Ridge road, under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel John P. Sandersen, of the 15th Regiment United States Infantry, now at Corinth. This regiment unmbers 1,200 effective men, and is to be increased to 2,450. The new companies are here being concentrated, and the preluminary exercises in musketry and artillery are constantly in progress. The mon are made coldiers before leaving the camp. Two companies have arrived from Newport, Missouri, and pitched their tents. General Harvey Brown has been appointed chief artillerist. An extensive barracks, cookhouse, hospital, &c., are being erected. artillerist. An extensive barracks, cookhouse, hospital, &c., are being erected.

Æccuiting for the 26th Penusylvania Volunteers, Colonel Small. has been very successful. Lieutenant Hadley has had his office open but three weeks, and has recruited forty men, most of whom have been seut down to the regiment. To morrow he will send off about seventeen more. The reputation of the regiment, and its gallant commander, Colonel Small, gives it a claim upon the young men of the city, which eught to be sufficient to fill up its ranks in a short time. The liberal bounties officed for recruits will doubtless add many to the list. Lieutenant Hadley's office is in Third street, below Callowhill.

In Germantown, recruiting is progressing for Collis' Zouaves d'Afrique.

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In Norristown, three recruiting stations have been opened, by Captain John R. Kooken, of Company C, 10th Regiment, commanded by Wm. D. Lewis, Jr., in service under Major General Pope, Lieut Thomas B. Dewees, of the 2d United States Cavalry, has his office there, and Lieut. O. Tingley, Jr., is recruiting an independent battery of six pieces, for service under General Banks. Five companies are being recruited in Camden. The State of New Jersey gives to every recruit leaving a fami y or widewed me her \$5 per menth during the whole term of their culiatment, amounting, in three years' to \$216. The Cern Exchange Association have resolved to de-The Cern Exchange Association have resolved to defray the expenses of raising a regiment to be command by Capt. O. M. Prevost, now assistant adjutant gener upon the staff of Brigadier General Frank E. Patterso The 1st Regiment Reserve Brigade, Col. P. O. Ellmake has been offered to the Government, and will be recruited that the recular associations.

o the regular standard. THE SHERIFF CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE.—This case still drags its slow length along. When the court met, yesterday morning, Mr. Brewster compelling Mr. Berry to disclose for whom he voted. He hoped that the court would not say that a man who voted under an existing law for an officer who was te represent him, could be compelled to disclose his vote, that law having been declared to be unconstitutional. Judge Ludlow said, that while he concurred with Judge Ludlow was another difficulty suggesting fiself to his mind, which was this: Suppose the Legislature should make the whole State an election district, and authorize a citizen of Pulladelphia to vote in Pittaburg for aberiff of Philadelphia, would that be constitutional: I Judge Thompson said they had expressed all the views they had to state on the constitutionality of the resolution, but whether they would compel a man to disclose whom he voted for, when his vote was cast under a resolution, but whether they would compel a man to disclose whom he voted for, when his vote was cast under a resolution, but whether they would compel a man to disclose whom he voted the measurement of the vote being cast was regarded as constitutional, was a matter they would reserve for the present. Mr. Berry having been before this recalled, the question was asked, for whom did you wote for sheriff? The winness reglied that he did not understand that the court had required him to disclose his vote. If they did he would at once star for whom did you wote for sheriff? They did he would at once star for whom did you wote for sheriff? The winness reglied that he did not understand that the court had required him to disclose his vote. If they did he would at once star for whom he voted.

A discussion was again commenced, when Judge Thompson for sheriff and further, that he read his ticket. He haned that the court would not say that a man who

The question of compelling the witness to answer was argued at great length. Mr. Brewster thought that the witness was a legal voter, although he had been out of the State, on account of his father's domicile in the State of witness was a legal voter, although he had been out of the State, on account of his father's domictle in the State of Pennsylvania.

This was denied by Mr. Hirst.

Judge Thompson said that it appeared to him that actual residence is required to be a voter. Although a party may go away without intention of changing his residence, but he cannot vote acquired to the state with the control vote acquired to the state with the cannot vote acquired to the state with the state with the cannot were acquired to the state with th tual residence is required to be a voter. Although a party may go away without intention of changing his residence, yet he cannot vote again in the State until six months after his return. Besides, sand his Honor, the word residence does not include that of domicitle. A man may be domicitled in a State and go away for three or four years, but he cannot vote until he has had a residence of six months after his return.

The question in the case before the court was, had this boy, who has been away for several years, a right to vote on age on the residence of his father? In the opinion of his Honor he had not, and the vote must, therefore, be counted as illegal.

With regard to the other question, that of age, he did not think that the evidence warranted any opin on upon it. The avidence was not perfect and explicit.